#### **VULNERABLE ADULT SUMMIT**



June 1, 2007

### **Abuse and Neglect Issues**

- Inadequate resources for outreach, education, assessment, and services.
- Inability/unwillingness of victims to protect themselves.
- Lack of information and education about the problem and resources.

- Lack of mental stimulation in family/group homes; staff too busy.
- Lack of human well-being in nursing facilities, doesn't rise to the level of legally-defined abuse or neglect.

- Lack of awareness or knowledge about the indicators of abuse and neglect and the resources available.
- Inability or lack of capacity by victims to assist in investigation and prosecution.

- APS/DSHS need more flexibility for broader jurisdiction over reported incidents.
- Lack of appropriate funding.
- Lack of necessary resources.

- All professions and agencies involved in the system require greater education, training, and oversight.
- Difficult to balance victim independence and the need for victim protection (particularly important when the caregiver is the perpetrator).

- Prevention of abuse and neglect through early training, follow-up, and tracking unsubstantiated incidents.
- Poor coordination between the civil and criminal system.
- Lack of well-trained, well-paid work force to care for vulnerable adults.

- A single nationwide database is needed for background checks of caregivers (containing complaints, charges, and convictions).
- Societal issue need to make the vulnerable adult population a priority (re-prioritize resources).

- Sexual abuse issues. The complexity of these cases need to be given higher priority and a need exists for greater training.
- Complexity caused by multiple systems/agencies involved in providing justice (MDT approach helpful).
- Expand the list of mandatory reporters.

- An elder abuse public awareness campaign is needed to inform all people what to report and how to report.
- Require a higher staff to resident ratio in facilities designed to care for vulnerable adults.

- Care provider training should be completed prior to performing care giving duties.
- Need victim and witness advocate programs specific to elder and disabled victims.
- Domestic violence victims services often do not accommodate elder and disabled victims.

- Insufficient mental health intervention services to respond to vulnerable adults.
- Insufficient resources for borderline developmentally disabled citizens.
- Guardians are limited in ability to intervene when a higher level of care is necessary.

- Determining where to report elder abuse is difficult.
- Self reporting of abuse if difficult or impossible for vulnerable adults.
- Physical evidence of abuse is different in vulnerable adults.

- No automatic investigation of deaths in nursing facilities.
- No provision of third parties to seek protections orders on behalf of vulnerable adults.
- Law enforcement needs to check for vulnerable adults when in homes.

- Physicians fail to recognize abuse in vulnerable adults. Additional geriatric physicians are necessary.
- Care givers need their own care.
- No good definition of "self neglect."

- Increasing number of theft of medication in adult care homes.
- More information necessary for family members on access to services.
- Drug endangered adults living in the homes of their drug using children.

- Need clear definitions in the law and across professions.
- Need to develop a body of knowledge relating to unique issues associated with vulnerable adults.

### Financial Exploitation Issues

- Financial exploitation is difficult to detect, prevent, and prosecute because of the difficulty getting access to records and documents.
- Some organizations and individuals are reluctant to report the crimes. Need to consider safe harbor provisions or mandatory reporting.

- A coordinated approach is needed. Currently response time and coordination of agencies, law enforcement, and prosecution is delayed.
- These types of crimes need to be given priority (increased resources, sentence enhancements, and special crimes).

- These crimes need to be prosecuted with or without victim cooperation.
- Both the public and private sectors including system participants need training and education (interviewing victims, investigating financial crimes, and identifying and reporting).

- There are insufficient checks and balances to prevent and detect fraud by payees, POAs, and guardians.
- We need to educate the public regarding these issues.
- Law enforcement, APS, and prosecutors also need education.

- Need a centralized resource to maintain records, share information, and review financial exploitation cases/documents.
- Powers Of Attorney. Verification of validity is difficult, POA's are poorly written, and access is limited.
- Reluctance of victims to report.

- Background checks and distribution of information about perpetrators are poor/untimely.
- Explosion of insurance products. Motivation for hard sells. Delay in learning that you did not get what you expected. General lack of knowledge.

- Need for broader mandatory reporting (includes banks, MSB staff, tax service providers, and others).
- Need stiffer penalties for fraud and exploitation, and more aggressive prosecutorial approaches.
- Undue influence and identity theft.

- Victims need better access to legal resources and advocates.
- Financial exploitation lags behind domestic violence and child protective approaches. These models can be used to speed our success.
- Better partnerships between banks and police. Banks should be mandatory/permissive reporters.

- Need more mediation for financial exploitation.
- Need to improve funding for elder legal services organizations.
- Need a central resource for victims and reporters so they get quick response and referral to proper organizations (211?).

- Legislation that provides greater protection through protection orders, guardianships, and mental health commitments, and that is written in "plain talk."
- Need increased funding for resources to protect seniors, mentally ill, and developmentally disabled.

- Need more efficient use of money. Too much money tied up in legal fees, inefficient use of victim's money.
- Family members don't want to assist in prosecution.
- HIPPA interferes with disclosure of information, need greater education and possible exceptions.

- Lottery related issues and difficulty proving crime.
- Mail theft; confidential relationships/ethical reporting issues; family member payees; methamphetamine connection.
- Educate vulnerable adults, the community, and professionals.

- Fear of guardianships, loss of independence.
- Issue durable POAs in the banking industry. Good Samaritan exception to BSA.
- Expedited court process necessary for cases with vulnerable adult victims.

- Developmentally disabled, mentally ill, seniors with dementia, may not be able to self report.
- Lack of policies and placement for clients.
- Sexual assaults in facilities.

- Understanding agency roles, responsibilities, and how they can coordinate with one another.
- Under investigation and prosecution of mandatory reporters.

- Lack of investigation and timely prosecution by law enforcement.
- Evidentiary/proof problems when victim is deceased or cognitively impaired.
- Stereotypes about elderly, mentally ill, developmentally disabled, and physically disabled.



Together we can protect Washington's vulnerable adults.

# Thank you for your time and commitment.